

**Union Calendar No. 692**

114TH CONGRESS }  
*2d Session*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT  
114-881

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY  
OF THE  
HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLIGENCE  
FOR THE  
ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS



DECEMBER 20, 2016.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House  
on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,  
*Washington, DC, December 20, 2016.*

Hon. KAREN HAAS,  
*Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MRS. HAAS: Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress, I present herewith a report entitled "Report on the Activity of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, 114th Congress."

Sincerely,

DEVIN NUNES,  
*Chairman.*



# CONTENTS

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	Page
Letter of Transmittal .....	III
Membership .....	1
Jurisdiction .....	2
Legislative and Oversight Activities .....	3
Oversight Plan for the 114th Congress and Implementation and Hearings Held Pursuant to Clause 2(n), (o), and (p) of House Rule XI .....	8
Appendix I—Part A: Committee Reports; Part B: Public Laws; Part C: Com- mittee Hearings & Briefings .....	11



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### REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR THE ONE HUN- DRED AND FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

DECEMBER 20, 2016.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered  
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Mr. NUNES of California, from the Permanent Select Committee on  
Intelligence, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

#### PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

#### FULL COMMITTEE LIST

DEVIN NUNES, California, <i>Chairman</i>	ADAM B. SCHIFF, California, <i>Ranking Member</i>
JEFF MILLER, Florida	JAMES A. HIMES, Connecticut
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas	TERRI A. SEWELL, Alabama
PETER T. KING, New York	ANDRE CARSON, Indiana
FRANK A. LOBIONDO, New Jersey	JACKIE SPEIER, California
LYNN A. WESTMORELAND, Georgia	MIKE QUIGLEY, Illinois
THOMAS J. ROONEY, Florida	ERIC SWALWELL, California
JOSEPH J. HECK, Nevada	PATRICK E. MURPHY, Florida
MIKE R. POMPEO, Kansas	JOAQUIN CASTRO, Texas
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida	
MICHAEL R. TURNER, Ohio	
BRAD R. WENSTRUP, Ohio	
CHRIS STEWART, Utah	

DAMON NELSON, *Staff Director*  
MICHAEL BAHAR, *Minority Staff Director*

## SUBCOMMITTEE LIST

## CIA SUBCOMMITTEE

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PETER T. KING, New York	ANDRE CARSON, Indiana
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THOMAS J. ROONEY, Florida	
MIKE R. POMPEO, Kansas	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AND OVERHEAD ARCHITECTURE  
SUBCOMMITTEE

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JEFF MILLER, Florida	ERIC SWALWELL, California
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida	PATRICK E. MURPHY, Florida
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CHRIS STEWART, Utah	
BRAD R. WENSTRUP, Ohio	

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PETER T. KING, New York	PATRICK E. MURPHY, Florida
MIKE R. POMPEO, Kansas	
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida	

**JURISDICTION AND SPECIAL OVERSIGHT FUNCTION**

Clause 11(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress sets forth the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence—

(A) The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of National Intelligence, and the National Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(B) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(C) The organization or reorganization of a department or agency of the Government to the extent that the organization or reorganization relates to a function or activity involving intelligence or intelligence-related activities.

(D) Authorizations for appropriations, both direct and indirect, for the following:

(i) The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of National Intelligence, and the National Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(ii) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(iii) A department, agency, subdivision, or program that is a successor to an agency or program named or referred to in (i) or (ii).

Clause 3(m) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress sets forth the Special Oversight Function of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence as follows—“The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and activities of the intelligence community and shall review and study on an exclusive basis the sources and methods of entities described in clause 11(b)(1)(A).”

### **LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES**

During the 114th Congress, 52 bills or resolutions were referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (Committee).

#### *Committee Action*

The Committee reported three measures to the House, two of which contained provisions that were later enacted into law through H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016. Those measures were: H.R. 1560, the Protecting Cyber Networks Act, introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes; and H.R. 2596, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes. The third measure reported by the Committee passed the House: H.R. 5077, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes.

The Committee discharged five additional measures, two of which were enacted into law: H.R. 2048, USA Freedom Act of 2015, introduced by Mr. James Sensenbrenner; and S. 1632, A bill to require a regional strategy to address the threat posed by Boko Haram, introduced by Sen. Susan Collins. The three other measures discharged by the Committee that passed the House were: H. Res. 842, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, introduced by Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy; H. Res. 891, Expressing concern over the disappearance of David Sneddon, introduced by Mr. Chris Stewart, a member of the Committee; and H.R. 6480, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes.

#### *Other Measures Within the Committee’s Jurisdiction*

In addition to those measures described above, six measures referred to the Committee passed the House. Those measures were: H.R. 3654, the Combat Terrorist Use of Social Media Act of 2015, introduced by Mr. Ted Poe; H.R. 4127, the Intelligence Authorization Act for 2016, introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes; H.R. 4239, the Tracking Foreign Fighters in Terrorist Safe Havens Act, introduced by Mr. Frank LoBiondo, a member of the Committee; H.R. 5607, Enhancing Treasury’s Anti-Terror Tools Act, introduced by Mr. Robert Pittenger; H.R. 5631, Iran Accountability Act of 2016, introduced by Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy; and H.R.

6393, the Intelligence Authorization Act for 2017, introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes.

At least two other measures containing matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Intelligence were enacted into law: S. 1356, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, introduced by Sen. Ron Johnson; and H.R. 5790, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2016, introduced by Mr. Jason Chaffetz. Additionally, S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, introduced by Sen. John McCain, was presented to the President on December 14, 2016.

The following is a summary of the legislative and oversight activities of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the 114th Congress. In addition, this report includes a summary of hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), and (p) under House rule XI.

## LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

### FULL COMMITTEE

#### USA FREEDOM ACT

(H.R. 2048)

#### *Summary*

H.R. 2048 reformed the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes.

#### *Legislative History*

H.R. 2048 was introduced by Mr. James Sensenbrenner on April 28, 2015, and was referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary.

On April 30, 2015, the Committee on the Judiciary held a business meeting to consider H.R. 2048 and ordered the bill reported to the House, as amended, by a recorded vote of 25 ayes and two noes.

On May 8, 2015, the Committee on the Judiciary reported H.R. 2048 to the House.

On May 8, 2015, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence discharged H.R. 2048.

On May 13, 2015, the House considered H.R. 2048, and passed the bill by a recorded vote of 338 ayes and 88 noes.

On June 2, 2016, the Senate considered H.R. 2048, as amended, and passed the bill by a recorded vote of 67 ayes and 32 noes.

On June 2, 2015, President signed H.R. 2048, which became Public Law 114–23.

## PROTECTING CYBER NETWORKS ACT

(H.R. 1560)

*Summary*

The purpose of H.R. 1560 was to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats and amended the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance multi-directional sharing of information related to cybersecurity risks and strengthen privacy and civil liberties protections.

H.R. 1560 contained provisions that were later enacted into law as Division N of H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.

*Legislative History*

H.R. 1560 was introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes on March 24, 2015, and referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

On March 26, 2015, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence held a business meeting to consider H.R. 1560 and ordered the bill reported to the House, as amended, by a voice vote.

On April 13, 2015, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence reported H.R. 1560, as amended, to the House.

On April 22, 2015, the House considered H.R. 1560, as amended, and passed the bill by a recorded vote of 307 ayes and 116 noes.

## INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

(H.R. 2596)

*Summary*

The purpose of H.R. 2596 was to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System.

H.R. 2596 contained provisions that were later enacted into law as Division M of H.R. 2029, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.

On December 1, 2016, the House considered related legislation, H.R. 4127, under suspension of the rules, and passed the bill by a recorded vote of 364 ayes and 58 noes. H.R. 4127 contained provisions from H.R. 2596, and also reflected extensive negotiations with the Senate.

*Legislative History*

H.R. 2596 was introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes on June 1, 2015, and referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Budget.

On June 4, 2015, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence held a business meeting to consider H.R. 2596 and ordered the bill reported to the House, as amended, by a voice vote.

On June 9, 2015 the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence reported H.R. 2596, as amended, to the House.

On June 9, 2015, the Committee on the Budget discharged H.R. 2596.

On June 16, 2015, the House considered H.R. 2596, as amended, and passed the bill by a recorded vote of 247 ayes and 178 noes.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

(H.R. 5077)

*Summary*

The purpose of H.R. 5077 was to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System.

On November 30, 2016, the House considered related legislation, H.R. 6393, under suspension of the rules, and passed the bill by a recorded vote of 390 ayes and 30 noes. H.R. 6393 contained provisions from H.R. 5077, and also reflected extensive negotiations with the Senate.

*Legislative History*

H.R. 5077 was introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes on April 27, 2016, and referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

April 29, 2016, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence held a business meeting to consider H.R. 5077 and ordered the bill reported to the House by a voice vote.

On May 18, 2016, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence reported H.R. 5077 to the House.

On May 24, 2016, the House considered H.R. 5077, as amended, under suspension of the rules, and passed the bill by a recorded vote of 371 ayes and 35 noes.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, ON THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THAT DATE

(H. RES. 842)

*Summary*

H. Res. 842 expresses the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 15th anniversary of that date.

*Legislative History*

H. Res. 842 was introduced by Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy on September 6, 2016, and was referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security.

On September 9, 2016, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security discharged H. Res. 842.

On September 9, 2016, the House considered H. Res. 842 by unanimous consent and passed the resolution without objection.

EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER THE DISAPPEARANCE OF DAVID SNEDDON,  
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

(H. RES. 891)

*Summary*

H. Res. 891 expresses concern over the disappearance of David Sneddon.

*Legislative History*

H. Res. 891 was introduced by Mr. Chris Stewart on September 26, 2016, and was referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On September 28, 2016, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged H. Res. 842.

On September 28, 2016, the House considered H. Res. 891 by unanimous consent and passed the resolution without objection.

A BILL TO REQUIRE A REGIONAL STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE THREAT  
POSED BY BOKO HARAM

(S. 1632)

*Summary*

The purpose of S. 1632 was to require a regional strategy to address the threat posed by Boko Haram.

*Legislative History*

S. 1632 was introduced by Ms. Susan Collins on June 18, 2015.

On July 28, 2015, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate reported S. 1632 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On September 22, 2015, the Senate considered S. 1632 by unanimous consent and passed the bill without objection.

On September 24, 2015, S. 1632 was referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On December 7, 2016, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged S. 1632.

On December 7, 2016, the House considered S. 1632 by unanimous consent and passed the bill without objection.

On December 14, 2016, President signed S. 1632, which became Public Law 114-266.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

(H.R. 6480)

*Summary*

The purpose of H.R. 6480 was to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Man-

agement Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System.

H.R. 6480 contained provisions from H.R. 5077 and H.R. 6393, and also reflected extensive negotiations with the Senate.

#### *Legislative History*

H.R. 6480 was introduced by Chairman Devin Nunes on December 8, 2016, and referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

On December 8, 2016, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence discharged H.R. 6480.

On December 8, 2016, the House considered H.R. 6480 by unanimous consent and passed the bill without objection.

### **OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS**

Clause 1(d)(2)(E) of rule XI also requires that each committee provide a delineation of any hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), or (p) of rule XI. Those clauses require the Committee, or a subcommittee thereof, to hold at least one hearing on egregious instances of agency waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, at least one hearing on agency financial statements, and one hearing on programs that, according to reports issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, are at high risk for waste, fraud, and mismanagement. As part of the Committee's oversight and authorization of the Intelligence Community budget, the Committee conducts numerous classified hearings and briefings that focus on issues of potential waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in federal agencies. These Committee efforts result in the annual intelligence authorization bill. That bill is accompanied by a detailed classified annex on all Intelligence Community programs and budgets. A review of potential waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement within these programs is an inextricable part of the development of the classified annex.

In addition to the classified annex, the Committee also conducted a number of unclassified oversight activities during the 114th Congress.

#### *Intelligence Community Information Technology Environment*

Since the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) first announced his intention to pursue an Intelligence Community Information Technology Environment (IC ITE) in 2011, the Committee has expended considerable effort overseeing all aspects of the project's planning and implementation. On February 4, 2016, the Committee adopted—and provided the Intelligence Community with—a report entitled “IC ITE Security Posture” and the final report. The report concluded that IC ITE will increase the security of the IC information environment from both internal and external threats but highlighted the complexity of the endeavor and provided five recommendations to the IC. The report was the result of a year-long study that included interviews with IC ITE leadership and technical directors, document reviews, and numerous staff briefings and meetings.

*Abbottabad Documents*

On May 20, 2015, in response to Section 313 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) declassified and posted on its website 103 documents recovered during the May 2, 2011, raid that killed Usama bin Laden. On March 1, 2016, the CIA declassified and posted 113 additional documents. On November 15, 2016, CIA declassified what the DNI described as the “final tranche” of the documents but had not, as of December 1, 2016, posted them or notified the Committee of the number of documents in that tranche.

The Abbottabad documents came from over 100 thumb drives, hard drives, cell phones, paper files and other documents and materials collected during the raid and could fill a “small college library.” The Committee directed the declassification review so the material could to serve the public interest and help demystify bin Laden and al-Qa’ida without compromising national security. Moreover, the public release provides insights into al-Qa’ida’s operations, tradecraft and its relationships with regional nation states, organizations and people. The 216 documents released to date represent a small percentage of the documents deemed to have intelligence value and the Committee continues to push for an expeditious declassification review of the remaining documents.

*Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex*

In July 2015, the Committee began an independent assessment of the Department of Defense (DOD) analysis of the optimal location for the Joint Intelligence Analysis Complex (JIAC), an intelligence center designed to support the U.S. European Command, U.S. Africa Command, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and various other intelligence customers.

On July 20, 2015, the Committee published an independent cost estimate of the JIAC location, which stated that the DOD did not consider alternatives that could result in over \$1.1 billion of savings. After publishing the report, the Committee received information from multiple whistleblowers that indicated that the DOD had also provided the Committee with incorrect and misleading information. Based upon these findings, the Committee, in coordination with the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, requested that DOD reassess its basing decision for the JIAC. The three Committees also jointly requested that the Government Accountability Office conduct an independent review of the DOD analysis.

The three committees also requested, in coordination with the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (OGR) and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, that the DOD Inspector General investigate the possible intentional provision of misinformation to Congress related to the JIAC. The Committee initiated its own investigation into the provision of false information to Congress, in coordination with OGR. To date, the Committee has conducted sixteen transcribed interviews and reviewed over 1,000 pages of documents provided by the DOD as part of this investigation. The Committee has also requested an additional 15 interviews and various documents, which the DOD has not yet provided to the Committee. The JIAC investigation has been a topic of significant discussion in

at least four Committee hearings, including the Committee's hearings on November 15 and November 17, 2016.

*9/11 Joint Inquiry "28 Pages"*

On July 15, 2016, the Committee approved publication of a newly declassified section of the 2002 *Joint Congressional Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001*. Following a declassification review, the Obama Administration decided to declassify the Joint Inquiry's only wholly classified section, commonly referred to as the "28 pages." The Administration then sent this document—with redactions to protect sources and methods—to congressional leadership, and the Committee subsequently posted the unclassified version of the 28 pages on its website.

*U.S. Central Command Joint Task Force*

On December 11, 2015, along with the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, the Chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee established a Joint Task Force (JTF) to investigate the allegations of a whistleblower related to intelligence produced by U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) intelligence directorate. The whistleblower alleged that CENTCOM had manipulated intelligence to present an unduly positive outlook on CENTCOM efforts to train the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and combat the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Although investigations into the whistleblower's claims continue, the JTF issued an initial report on August 11, 2016. Among other findings, the JTF report determined that intelligence products approved by senior CENTCOM leaders typically provided a more positive depiction of U.S. anti-terrorism efforts than was warranted by facts on the ground and were consistently more positive than analysis produced by other elements of the Intelligence Community. It further determined that numerous process changes implemented at CENTCOM as well as leadership deficiencies resulted in widespread dissatisfaction among CENTCOM analysts who felt their superiors were distorting their products.

Though not formally part of the JTF, minority members of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence also conducted an inquiry into the whistleblower's claims. On August 11, 2016, the minority released preliminary, unclassified findings. Among other things, the minority found that CENTCOM's process for producing intelligence assessments deviated from best practices and insufficiently accommodated analysts' dissenting views, which at times led to more optimistic tactical assessments of the ISF relative to ISIL. The minority found no evidence, however, that intelligence production had been politicized.

At the time of its report, the JTF had conducted nearly 25 hours of classified transcribed interviews; travelled twice to CENTCOM headquarters for briefings, observations, and further discussions; received briefings in Washington; reviewed analytic products provided by the DOD; and evaluated survey results and related material submitted in connection with the President's Fiscal Year 2017 budget request.

*Review of the Unauthorized Disclosures of Former National Security Agency Contractor Edward Snowden*

On September 15, 2016, the Committee issued an unclassified summary of its bipartisan investigative report on Edward Snowden, the former National Security Agency (NSA) contractor who fled to China and then Russia after stealing 1.5 million classified documents. The result of a two-year inquiry, the report describes Snowden's background, likely motivations, and methods of theft, as well as the damage done to U.S. national security as a result of his actions.

During its investigation, the Committee held one open hearing, eight additional closed hearings and briefings, followed by numerous staff-level briefings on Snowden's disclosures. In those oversight events, the Committee and its staff investigated how this breach occurred, what the U.S. Government has learned about Snowden, and whether the security shortfalls the breach highlighted had been remedied.

The Committee's review was careful not to disturb any criminal investigation or future prosecution of Snowden, who has remained in Russia since he fled there on June 23, 2013. Concurrent with the approval of the report, the Committee sent the full 36-page review to the executive branch, for a classification review. The Committee filed a declassified version of the report with the House in December 2016.

*Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act*

The Committee regularly receives extensive information on—and engages with the Executive branch regarding—the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA). Throughout 2016, Committee Members met with non-Committee Members to discuss the value of reauthorizing FISA Section 702 and made available to such Members extensive information about the implementation thereof.

*Other Oversight Activities*

In addition to Committee investigations and Committee's oversight and authorization of the Intelligence Community budget and waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement issues, the Committee receives information on significant intelligence activities and conducts numerous classified hearings and briefings. Those events focused on the range of national security and intelligence related issues including: Russia, Iran, China, North Korea, Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, weapons of mass destruction, cyber threats and attacks, the status of released Guantanamo Bay detainees, refugee screening, terrorist threats to the Homeland, and terrorist attacks in Orlando, San Bernardino, Paris, and Brussels. While details of the vast majority of the Committee's oversight activities must necessarily remain classified, a complete list of hearings and briefings is provided in Part C of Appendix I.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **PART A—COMMITTEE REPORTS**

Reports filed with the House by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

114–63: To Accompany H.R. 1560, the Protecting Cyber Networks Act.

114–144: To Accompany H.R. 2596, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

114–573: To Accompany H.R. 5077, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

Additionally, in December 2016, the Committee filed with the House a declassified version of its September 2016 report, “Review of the Unauthorized Disclosures of Former National Security Agency Contractor Edward Snowden.”

### **PART B—PUBLIC LAWS**

Four bills that contained matters within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence were enacted into law during the 114th Congress.

H.R. 2048, the USA Freedom Act of 2015, became Public Law 114–23 on June 2, 2015.

S. 1356, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, became Public Law 114–92 on November 25, 2015.

H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, became Public Law 114–113 on December 18, 2015.

S. 1632, a bill to require a regional strategy to address the threat posed by Boko Haram, became Public Law 114–266, on December 14, 2016.

H.R. 5790, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2016, was signed by the President on December 16, 2016.

Additionally, bills that contained matters within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence were presented to the President for his signature during the 114th Congress.

S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, was presented to the President on December 14, 2016.

### **PART C—COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND BRIEFINGS**

On January 21, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On January 28, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On February 2, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On February 5, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On February 10, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On February 12, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On February 13, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On February 24, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On February 25, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed hearing. On February 26, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On March 2, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed hearing. On March 3, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On March 16, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing. On March 17, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed hearing. On March 19, 2015, the Full Committee held an open hearing on “The Growing Cyber Threat and its Impact on American Business.” On March 23, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On March 24, 2015, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On March 25, 2015, the National Security Agency and Cybersecurity (NSA/Cyber) Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On March 26, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On April 14, 2015, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed briefing.

On April 14, 2015, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 15, 2015, the NSA/Cyber Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 16, 2015, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 21, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On April 22, 2015, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 23, 2015, the Emerging Threats (ET) Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 30, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On May 1, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On May 12, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On May 18, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On May 20, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 1, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 3, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 4, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On June 9, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 12, 2015, the ET Subcommittee held a closed briefing.

On June 15, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 18, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 23, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 7, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On July 9, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 16, 2015, the CIA Subcommittee held a closed briefing.

On July 21, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 23, 2015, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On July 27, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On July 28, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 28, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 8, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 10, 2015, the Full Committee held an open hearing on "Worldwide Cyber Threats."

On September 16, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 18, 2015, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On September 28, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On October 1, 2015, the CIA Subcommittee held a closed briefing.

On October 6, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On October 9, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On October 20, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On October 26, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On November 2, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On November 3, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On November 5, 2015, the NSA and Cybersecurity Subcommittee held a closed briefing.

On November 16, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On November 19, 2015, the Emerging Threats Subcommittee held a closed briefing.

On November 30, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On December 3, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On December 9, 2015, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On January 5, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On January 6, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On January 7, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting and a closed briefing.

On January 11, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On January 13, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On February 1, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting and a closed briefing.

On February 4, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting and a closed briefing.

On February 9, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On February 11, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On February 23, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On February 25, 2016, the Full Committee held an open hearing on "World Wide Threats."

On February 29, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On March 3, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed hearing.

On March 14, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On March 16, 2016, the ET Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On March 17, 2016, the NSA/Cyber Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On March 21, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On March 22, 2016, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 12, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On April 13, 2016, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 14, 2016, the CIA Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On April 18, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On April 21, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On April 26, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On April 29, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On May 10, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On May 12, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting and a closed briefing.

On May 16, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On May 19, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On May 23, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On May 26, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 7, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 9, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 13, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 15, 2016, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed briefing.

On June 16, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 21, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 22, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed hearing.

On June 23, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On June 23, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On July 5, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 6, 2016, the Department of Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee held a closed hearing.

On July 7, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 11, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 12, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On July 14, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On July 15, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On September 6, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 9, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 12, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 14, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 15, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On September 20, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 21, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On September 26, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On September 28, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On November 14, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On November 15, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed hearing.

On November 17, 2016, the Full Committee held an open hearing on "Intelligence Community Support to the Department of Defense."

On November 29, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On December 1, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed business meeting.

On December 5, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed briefing.

On December 6, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed roundtable.

On December 8, 2016, the Full Committee held a closed round-table.

